



Musculoskeletal Health and Injury Prevention



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Objectives

 Describe Common Training-Related Musculoskeletal Injuries

 Identify Musculoskeletal Injury Prevention Strategies

 Discuss Strategies for Optimizing Musculoskeletal Health



Musculoskeletal Injuries

- Greatest health threat to military readiness is musculoskeletal injuries
- >25 million days of limited duty
- 431 injuries/1000 persons





Common Training Related Musculoskeletal Injuries





The Injury Paradox

- Low Fitness is a princip risk factor for injury...
- Yet, physical training participation is directly related to musculoskeletal injury!
- We need to train smart





Ankle Sprain

- 7 sprains/year per 100 persons
- Rule of 85s: 85% of ankle injuries are sprains, with 85% involving the lateral ankle.
- Ankle sprains represent 21 to 53% and 17 to 29% of all basketball and soccer injuries respectively.
- Ankle sprains are thought to be the most common traumatic injury in sports.

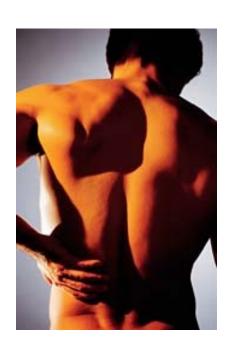






Low Back Pain

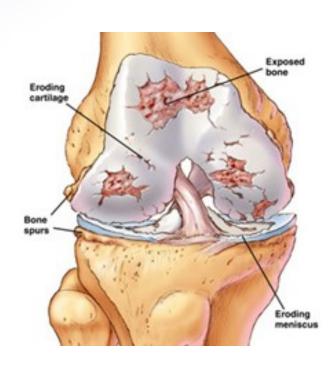
- Four out of five individuals has a major episode of low back pain during their lifetime.
- General prevalence of low back pain in the military is 25%.
- ~ 50% of working age people admit to low back pain during the year.
- Back pain is a common reason exercise programs are stopped.





Osteoarthritis

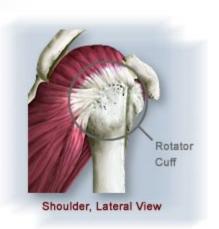
- Osteoarthritis is the most common form of arthritis in the United States.
- Radiographic evidence of osteoarthritis is present in the majority of people over age 65; 80% of those over 75.
- Commonly cited reason for not wanting to pursue an exercise program.





Tendon Injuries

- Acute and chronic musculoskeletal injuries are common in new exercisers:
 - Achilles tendon rupture
 - Hamstring strain
 - Tennis elbow
 - Rotator cuff tendinitis
- A common theme: Too much, too soon, too fast!







Musculoskeletal Injury Prevention Strategies





Training Guidelines

CardiorespiratoryTraining:

Moderate intensity, aerobic physical activity (like brisk walking) for ≥ 30 min for 5 days/week OR vigorous intensity activity (like running) ≥ 20 min for 3

Physical Activity & Public Health Updated Recommendations for Adults. Med Sci Sports Exer. 2007;361423-1434



Training Guidelines

 Muscular Strength and Endurance:

 Every adult should perform activities to maintain/increase muscular strength

and endurance ≥ 2 days/week.

 Perform at least 1 set of 8 to 10 exercises that use all the major

muscle groups.

Physical Activity & Public Health Updated Recommendations for Adults. Med Sci Sports Exer. 2007;361423-1434

CH MP Recommendations for USU CONSORTIUM Prevention of Physical Training Related Injuries:

 Results of a Systematic Evidence-Based Review by the Joint Services Physical Training Injury Prevention Work Group





Recommended Interventions

- Prevent overtraining;
- Perform multiaxial, neuromuscular, proprioceptive, and agility training;
- training;Wear mouthguards during high risk activities;







Recommended Interventions

 Wear semi-rigid ankle braces for high risk activities:

• Consume nutrients to restore energy balance within 1 hour following high intensity activity;

 Wear synthetic blend socks to prevent blisters.







Interventions NOT Recommended

 Wear back braces, harnesses, or support belts;



 Take antiinflammatory medications prior to exercise.





Strategies to Optimize Musculoskeletal Health





Priority One

- Develop a lifetime program that includes flexibility, strengthening, and cross-training for aerobic conditioning;
- It is is essential for optimizing musculoskeletal health, preventing chronic diseases, and minimizing chronic injuries and pain.



Core Stability

- Provides several benefits, from maintaining low back health to preventing knee injury;
- Pilates is an alternative approach for treating nonspecific low back pain.

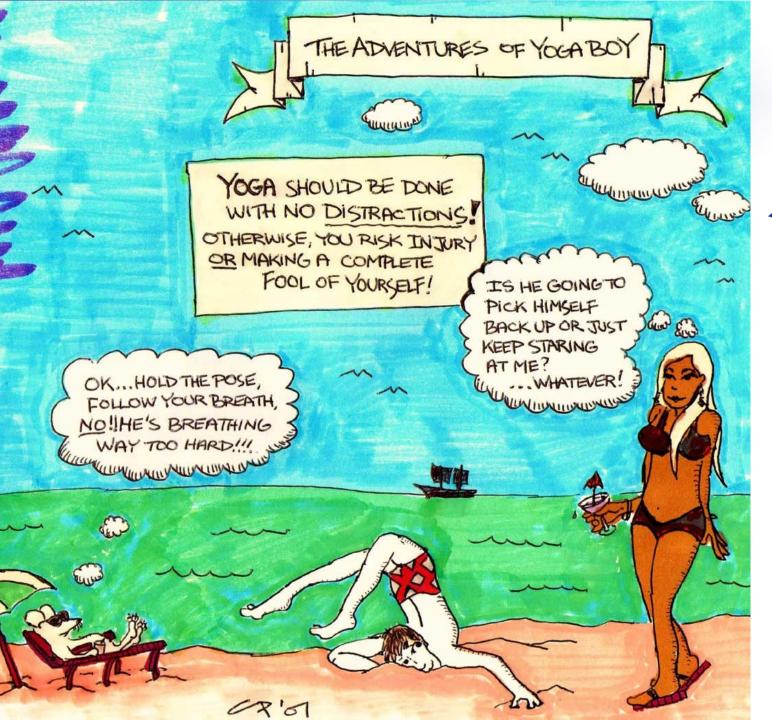




Functional Movement Screening (FMS)

- A FMS to identify weaknesses, followed by flexibility and core muscle strength training:
 - reduced lost time due to injuries by 62% and # of injuries by 42% in firefighters over a 12 month period;
- FMS needs to be evaluated in military settings.







Yoga and Health

- Yoga programs have been shown to reduce painrelated disability and improve spinal flexibility in patients with chronic low back pain;
- Yoga is helpful for improving functional capacity of persons with osteoarthritis.





Tai Chi and Health

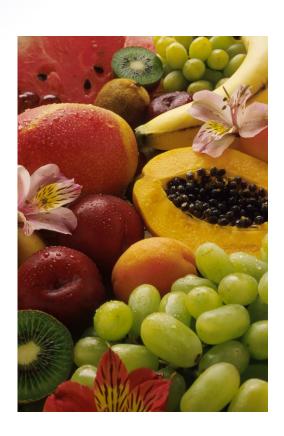
- Tai Chi has been shown to enhance muscle function, balance and flexibility;
- Tai Chi may reduce pain, depression and anxiety associated with knee osteoarthritis;
- Tai Chi has the potential to reduce falls or risk of falls among the elderly.





Nutrition and Musculoskeletal Health

- Consume fresh and colorful fruits and vegetables: 4 - 5 of each/day;
- Eat cold water fish (salmon, halibut, scallops,tuna, mackerel,cod, shrimp, snapper, and sardines) ≥ 2x/week;
- ★ intake of anti-inflammatory foods;
- Minimize intake of alcohol, caffeine, and processed meats (lunch meats, hot dogs and sausages);
- Avoid tobacco products.





AntiInflammatory Foods

- Green vegetables
- Carrots
- Avocados
- Pecans
- Seeds
 - Sesame
 - Flax
 - Pumpkin



- Oats
- Soy
- Brown rice
- Wheat

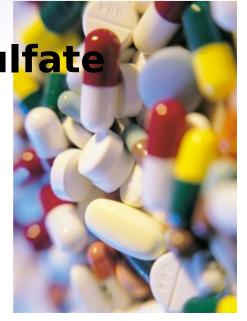
Cold-water

fish



Dietary Supplements

- Glucosamine/Chondroitin sulfate
- Vitamins C and E
- Selenium
- Omega-3 Fatty Acids
- Calcium and Vitamin D
- Coenzyme Q10
- Capsaicin Cream (chili peppers







Summary

Musculoskeletal health require

A balanced training program:

- Cardiovascular activity
- Agility and balance
- Strength (core)

A healthy diet:

- Colorful fruits & vegetables
- Whole grains
- Cold water fish





Questions?

CHAM

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